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APRIL - - - - 1945





85% MAGNESIA . . . pipe coverings, blocks and cement. For temperatures up to 600° F.

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DURANT INSULATED PIPE... Pre-sealed, factory-fabricated units for underground pipe lines.

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Write for details of the complete Ehret line. It includes practically every type of heat and cold insulation, and asbestos products.

# EHRET MAGNESIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY

VALLEY FORGE . PENNSYLVANIA

# "ASBESTOS"

FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED MONTHLY SINCE THAT DATE

BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE 17th FLOOR INQUIRER BUILDING PHILADELPHIA, 30, PENNSYLVANIA

Estate of C. J. STOVER, Proprietor
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APRIL 1945

Number 10

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### VALUE

Army engineers in New Guinea have built a corduroy road which has a base of mahogany logs and is covered with aluminum ore. A surprising procedure to us here in the United States where both materials are considered of great value because they are not readily available, but in New Guinea those materials are the cheapest that could be found for the purpose because the supply was practically unlimited.

Value depends principally on the two factors of demand and supply. Just how necessary is the article to the person contemplating its purchase? Just how available is it in the particular spot in which that person finds himself?

Value does not depend on money. Money is merely the expression of value, the common denominator between the need and the supply. Our soldiers in faraway posts have plenty of money but of what use where there is nothing

of any value to them to buy.

Demand is the result of desire. Supply is the fulfillment of that desire. The factors of supply and demand if not controlled may very easily result in inflation, which is why we are asked at present to be very sure that we have actual need for an article before we attempt to purchase it. Otherwise as demand mounts, it will increase price and decrease the power of money to supply the demand.

Desire is also the base of most advertising. Advertising would never have reached its present proportions except for the fact that someone found out that advertising can create desire. Build up a real desire in the minds of the people for a certain object and you build a demand. It is comparatively easy in normal times to satisfy a demand, and on this foundation have most of our large and basic

industries been erected.

In times like the present demand must be kept low as the supply is limited. We have been vastly amused in the past year or so by the effort of advertising to keep demand down. Before the war we were advised to use certain articles (cosmetics for instance) freely and extravagantly. Now many of the firms are explaining in their advertising

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how to make a little go a long way. They are keeping in

flation down by keeping demand down.

Retail stores are finding this a good time to dispose of their old stocks—people have money and as they cannot buy things of real value to them, they buy what is available, the price of the article many times being way beyond its real value to them or anyone else.

Before you purchase anything stop and consider whether its value to you is equal to the price asked for it. If it is not keep your money and buy something of real

value later on when available.

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Which reminds us of the plan followed by a young couple of our acquaintance. They desired certain things not available at the moment. So they bought war bonds and labelled each bond with the name of the desired article, storing the bonds away in a safe deposit box. When the war is over and these articles of true value are again available the bonds can be used to purchase them.

#### A. S. H. V. E. GUIDE

The 23rd edition of the Heating Ventilating Air Conditioning Guide, published by the American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers, 51 Madison Ave., New York 10, N. Y., is ready for engineers, architects, students, and the heating, ventilating and air conditioning industry.

The Guide contains 48 chapters of technical data and information grouped under the general sub-divisions, Principles; Heating and Cooling Load Calculations; Combustion and Consumption of Fuels; Steam and Hot water Heating, Air Heating, cooling and conditioning; Automatic Controls, Instruments and Motors; Special Applications and Miscellaneous.

Several materials have been added to the list for which heat transmission coefficients are given. Heat transmission data in the chapter on Pipe Insulation has been revised to agree with accepted values for present typical insulating materials.

There are other changes in the guide, some of which may be of interest to readers of "ASBESTOS". The guide is available at \$5.00 from the Society, or can be purchased

thru "ASBESTOS".

<sup>&</sup>quot;ASBESTOS" - April 1945

# POST-WAR CONSTRUCTION UNLIMITED

"Projects needed to improve the standards of living of the nation provide an almost unlimited future for the construction industry" declared Harry A. Dick, President of the Associated General Contractors of America when testifying before the House Sub-committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning.

Construction is closely identified with growth and progress of the nation; it is important to plan for the development of the nation to the fullest extent of its potentialities

thru individual initiative after the war.

Under such circumstances the volume of privatelyfinanced construction will be so great that there will be little need to undertake public works for other than their

normal utility and cultural needs.

The Associated General Contractors of America believes that the nation has the need, and the industry has the capacity, to attain an annual volume of \$12,000,000,000 in construction by the end of the first year after the war, and an annual volume of \$20,000,000,000 five years later.

The Association believes it is far sounder at the present time to be aiming at such goals than to be considering an annual construction volume which would be supported principally by public works. The industry does not believe that the full potentialities of our national economy can be attained by a system in which the federal government would take the leading part in the nation's development.

To provide a substantial future construction program, every effort should be made to stimulate the advance planning to the contract letting stage of needed, necessary and worthwhile construction projects which can get under way as soon as conditions permit. Unless this is done the industry will not be able to do its share of providing worthwhile work and business opportunities.

Another essential for a large construction volume is the orderly lifting of government regulations now restricting the civilian construction, as soon as war conditions

permit.

A third factor necessary is the incentive to public and

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# Carely HEAT INSULATIONS



### ASBESTOS · MAGNES!A

The CAREY Line includes high efficiency insulating materials of Asbestos and Magnesia for every known service condition—for temperatures ranging from

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Combination Hi-Temp.— 850/2 Magnesia.

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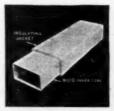
the all-asbestos duct for conveying conditioned air. Combines duct and insulation. Fireproof, sound-deadening, permanent, economical, quickly erected.

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Made of Asbestos Fibre—combines both duct and insulation. Simple slip-joint construction and standardized parts provide easy and rapid fitting on job.

In addition to the insulations shown, Carey makes other Asbestos Specialties—as Plastic and Dry Refractory Cements, Asbestos Paper, Asbestos Millboard, Asbestos Packings, Asbestos Cements, Flat and Corrugated Sheathing, Careystone Asbestos-Cement Shingles and Siding, Asbestos Fibre,

Wholesalers and Applicators of Insulation Materials — write for details and prices.



THE PHILIP CARRY MFG. COMPANY - Lapkland Cincinnati. Ohio Departually Products Since 1873

private organizations to invest in construction.

The Association has recommended that legislation be enacted to permit the accelerated depreciation of structures and production facilities. It specifically recommends that the owner be permitted the alternative of depreciating half the cost of the structure or facility in the first quarter of its estimated useful life. This would permit the owner to secure the return of half of his investment during the period when he could most clearly see its value.

The fourth factor essential to a sustained high level of construction activity thruout the country is a continued raising of the standards of living and continued growth

and development of the nation.

To sum up: The emphasis in construction and other industries should be upon opportunity rather than security. Public works should be undertaken primarily for their utility and cultural value. So much necessary work remains to be done that money and manpower need not be wasted on projects which do not contribute to the national welfare. Public works of a local nature should be financed by those who benefit from the projects. Construction should be looked upon to furnish its share of future work and business opportunities, but it should not be expected to care for the unemployed of other parts of the national economy.

The flexibility and capacity of the industry for tremendous expansion, such as was necessary to execute the

war construction, should not be impaired.

The ability of the industry to mobilize immediately for any local or national emergency, such as floods, fires, other disasters, or war, should not be impaired.

Construction work should be carried on thru the normal channels of the industry, which have demonstrated the ability to execute the work with greater efficiency and economy than is possible by any other means.

Operations of the industry must be such that there are opportunities in it, as workmen or as heads of new business enterprises, for war veterans, war workers and others.

Too many of us conduct our lives on the cafeteria plan—self service only.



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Through the untiring efforts of the research scientists, there are now a thousand and one uses for the rare properties with which nature has endowed her magic mineral . . . asbestos. Supplying the proper asbestos fibre for every specific use has long been the specialty of Asbestos Fibre Distributors. If you would like samples, prices or further information, address:

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### HOMES OF THE FUTURE

By Fred D. Mosher

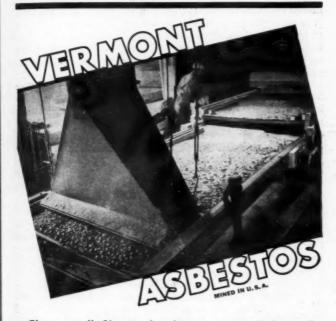
Recently a member of the United States Housing Administration stated that, contrary to the opinions of readers of popular magazines, homes of the future would be more expensive than at any time in the history of the United States. This was not intended to convey the idea that labor and materials would be so much more costly that the prices would be high. The explanation is that polls and questionnaires show that people want more "home" in their houses. Prospective home owners know more about building construction than they ever knew before. Houses will be built better. New materials are now available which will make homes more comfortable and durable.

Altho some popular writers give the impression that the postwar home will be one with disappearing kitchens, push-button conveniences and numerous super-modern gadgets, the fact is that what actually will happen is the introduction of more devices to make homes more practical and worthwhile.

Actually, houses, as such, will be inexpensive. The total cost of the home will depend entirely on what the owner wants to put into it, and in this respect a home will cost no more than it ever has.

What most thrifty home buyers want to know first of all is something about the materials that go into the construction of a house—the roof, the walls, interiors. The durability of the materials is of utmost importance. Safety, too, is an important consideration. A home must be able to withstand the rigors of all kinds of weather. The millions of dollars lost every year thru fire makes it imperative that a house be as nearly fireproof as possible.

Nobody really knows what the backlog for homes really is. Various estimates have been made, but the more conservative estimators point out that there is a difference between the houses that may be built and the houses that are actually needed. The homes that will be built will be determined by economic conditions while the



Clean, well fiberized asbestos particularly well suited for the manufacture of the better types of BRAKE LINING • CLUTCH FACING • ROOFING PAINTS SHINGLES • PLASTIC CEMENT • INSULATING CEMENT MOLDED PLASTICS • ASBESTOS PAPER • MILLBOARD

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"ASBESTOS" - December 1944

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homes that are needed is purely a physical consideration. It is safe to say that there are many hundreds of thousands of homes that should be replaced because of their unsafe condition or because they are totally unacceptable for human habitation when measured by modern standards.

Henry Kaiser, who is quite interested in postwar housing, recently stated that 9,000,000 houses should be built after the war to take up the backlog of housing requirements. Private house building came to a stand-still in 1942, and before it is again resumed the required number may easily exceed Mr. Kaiser's estimate.

Those who advocate prefabrication of housing units see in the postwar housing boom great possibilities for this type of construction. Ordinary lumber as the principal material for house construction will not be used as much as some of the newer building materials. Among the newer home-building materials are the plywoods, composition bricks, various types of pressed boards, and the asbestos-cement sidings, roofings and interior finishing materials made from asbestos-cement and fabricated in sheets.

Asbestos-cement boards and materials, such as shingles, made from asbestos-cement make the home fireproof while at the same time allowing inexpensive construction.

Modern asbestos building materials are waterproof, termite repelling, durable, and provide a guarantee against loss from fire. Asbestos materials do not rot or otherwise lose their usefulness as they get old. They do not dry out or warp.

Asbestos board now available for building purposes, is made up from asbestos fibres and Portland cement. The addition of the asbestos to the cement makes a dense material that produces a durable board. In spite of its stonelike qualities, asbestos board may be handled with ordinary building tools.

The standard thicknesses of asbestos board range from \( \frac{1}{8}\) to \( \frac{3}{8}\) and the sheets are 8' long by 4' wide, allowing 32 square feet coverage for each sheet. It has been found that sheets of these dimensions are easily handled and



# Manufacturers of a complete line

ASBESTOS-CEMENT SHINGLES ASBESTOS ELECTRICAL MATERIALS ASBESTOS-CEMENT PIPE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA PIPE AND BLOCK INSULATION

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ASBESTOS-CEMENT SIDING ASBESTOS-CEMENT WALLBOARDS ASBESTOS MARINE INSULATIONS **ASBESTOS PAPER & MILLBOARD** ASBESTOS TEXTILES ASBESTOS LUMBER ASBESTOS ACOUSTICAL MATERIAL

> Today, all of these K&M products are playing an important role in the War Program; contributing in many different ways to its ultimate success. For the duration, the Nation will continue to have first call on all K&M plants and employees.

> Nature made asbestos. Keasbey & Mattison has made it serve mankind . . . since 1873.

**KEASBEY & MATTISON** COMPANY, AMBLER, PENNA. make possible rapid erection in the construction of houses.

Asbestos building board has countless uses. It may be used as siding for exterior since the weather does not affect it. It can be painted, washed, or scrubbed as the need arises. The board can also be used for roofing small structures such as garages. The boards lend themselves to interior use such as sheathing, partition work, and ceilings. The material is reasonably flexible so that it may be used on curved surfaces. Tests have shown that the unusual durability will give exceptionally long life and under the same conditions will outlive other building materials.

In the field of prefabrication asbestos boards may be used the same as other materials. In prefabricating a building the prefabricator aims to produce sections in large quantities on an assembly-line basis. Jigs and forms are provided for the various sections. The raw materials flow to the assembly line much like the raw materials in automobile assembly. First the material is cut to suit in the pre-cutting department. The cut parts are then moved to the point of assembly where they are nailed or otherwise fastened to ribs or studs.

Prefabrication simply means that the component parts of the building are assembled in the factory. The sections are made up for easy handling and are trucked or otherwise shipped to the point of erection. In the plant where the sections are prefabricated all of the cutting is done by machine. The pieces are then set in a jig where they are fastened together. If the sections are painted the job is done with paint spraying apparatus.

The home of the future will see much of the heating-system duct-work made from asbestos boards. Low-hung metal ducts are considered space wasters and the trend is toward shallow cross-section rectangular ducts made from asbestos board. The asbestos board ducts are secured to the basement ceiling without fear of fire since the duct without additional covering is an insulated conduit in itself. Home-owners are beginning to realize that much of the space in basements is being wasted. Heating plants will be more compact in the future and conse-

UNION ASBESTOS

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# INSULATION FOR MARINE, RAILROAD, AVIATION AND INDUSTRIAL USE

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TWO ARMY-NAVY "E" AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE IN WAR PRODUCTION ONE TO THE CICERO, ILLINOIS PLANT; ONE TO THE PATERSON, N. J. PLANT

### UNION ASBESTOS & RUBBER COMPANY

Offices CHICAGO, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO . Plants, CICERO, ILL, BIUE ISLAND, ILL, PATERSON, N. A.

quently much basement space will be used for living purposes. The asbestos ducts may be easily painted to conform to color schemes and no repair work is necessary. Should it become necessary to take down ducts they are removed in sections without having to remove coverings; when the work is completed the duct is put back in place. Asbestos board ducts are easy to erect and the cost is low.

In general asbestos board may be handled about the same as other materials. It is easy to cut with power or hand saws. In hoisting or otherwise lifting the sheets the strain should not be placed on the edges. In prefabrication the sheets are moved on flat surfaces so that the weight of the load is evenly distributed. In moving the sheets short distances it is best to slide the sheets rather than lift them. Because of their concrete nature the boards get harder with age and eventually become quite stonelike. As they come from the factory it is necessary to take reasonable precautions and consequently they must not be dropped or thrown around in handling.

When asbestos boards are used for sheathing purposes and the joints are to be covered they may be broken instead of sawed. To break the boards along a particular line they are scored with a sharp tool and then laid along a table on the scored line as the edge. Slight bending action will break the sheet on the scored line.

Many of the homes of the future will be protected from fire by having their roofs and sides covered with asbestos-cement shingles. The shingles are made from the same material as the asbestos boards—Portland cement and asbestos fibre. Prefabricators are expected to use large quantities of the shingles because of the ease with which they may be cut and applied. Nail holes in asbestos shingles are pre-punched so that along with the usual pre-cutting the job of application is made easy.

In applying asbestos shingles very few precautions need to be taken. The roof should be made of thoroly cured lumber to prevent shrinking and cracking. The roof should be smooth and free from cracks. The surface NEW LIGHT-DENSITY TYPE PRECISION MOLDED 85% MAGNESIA

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Sales Offices in Los Angeles, Wilmington, and Oakland, Calif.; distributors in principal cities

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must be clean. Galvanized needle-point nails are used for securing the shingles to the roof or side. For double security against weather it is common practice to apply a layer of asphalt felt between the shingles and the wood base. Where the shingles are used as exterior siding the corners should be protected with conventional boards; where the shingles butt against wood trim asbestos caulking cement should be used to make the joints tight.

A special asbestos board which is available in various colors is now being used on interiors. In the future the use of these boards will make painting unnecessary. The boards are of particular advantage in kitchens where the temperature varies over wide range. With ordinary materials the coefficients of expansion between the paint film and the base material are different and consequently the paint curls or cracks under the repeated temperature stresses. In the case of the interior asbestos boards the colors are in an enamel coating that is baked on to the sheets in the factory. Another type of decorative asbestos board for interior work has the color integrated with the material in the manufacturing process.

In the future the home owner will get the benefit of the research into building materials. It may be true that the "home" will cost more but the possibilities are great, that due to the strides made in building materials, the house will be cheaper, more durable, and safer in the future.

WANTED

First-class man for sales and engineering work in Insulation Sales and Construction work. Prefer engineering graduate, age 35-45, with at least six years' experience. Fine salary, Position vacant. Reply by letter stating experience and salary expected and availability. Also be prepared to give references. Address Box 12W-F, "ASBESTOS" 17th Floor, Inquirer Bidg., Phila., 30, Pa.



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RUBBER AND ASSESTOS CORP.

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#### MATERIALS SITUATION IN CONSTRUCTION FIELD

A summary of the current materials situation in the construction field was issued on March 29th by the War Production Board (WPB-7596). The impact of shortages of manpower, fuel and transportation facilities, together with increased requirements of the armed services, continues to keep building materials in short supply. Even for essential construction care must be exercised in specifying the materials listed below:

Lumber—Extremely tight, especially in 1 and 2 inch boards. Situation growing worse.

Plywood—Softwood plywood very short, Hardwood plywood not under controls but also critical.

Building Boards—Some types are short, others easy. Local supply should be checked before specifying.

Roofing Materials—Wood shingle supply very tight. Asphalt roofing becoming tight because of heavy military and overseas requirements,

Steel-Sheet and strip very tight, plate easier. Structurals, rod and bar, tight.

Masonry Products—such as brick, concrete, blocks and tile. Overall supply is adequate, altho shortages exist in certain areas. Inventory at low level.

Cement and Concrete Products-In ample supply.

Cement-Asbestos Products—Corrugated sheets are short. Other products in fair supply, subject to moderate delays in delivery.

Screening—Very tight and subject to tight controls. Only limited emergency supply for civilian use. Civilian supply available only for protection of national health.

Cast Iron Soil Pipe.—In extremely short supply. No practicable substitute available.

Pressure Pipe.—Orders far exceed production. Non-metallic substitutes recommended.

Plumbing Fixtures, Fittings and Trims—Fixtures generally available. Fittings and trims in very short supply.

Heating Equipment—In short supply, particularly cast iron radiation and steel boilers. Use of all fuels restricted.

#### ESTIMATOR and "TAKEOFF" MAN

For hot and cold pipe coverings, boiler insulations, etc. State experience, age, and salary desired. Excellent opportunity with large national organization. Reply to Box 4A-P, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bidg., Phila., 36, Pa.

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Asbestos is a vitally important mineral which Nature has hidden in remote parts of the world. Yet it is so important to industry that no problem of mining or transportation can be permitted to handicap its journey from the mines. For example, a great highway was built over difficult, mountainous terrain, in order to transport the relatively small supply of Arizona asbestos - a supply which meets but a fraction of our country's needs.

For over twenty-five years Asbestos Limited Inc. has been the only company in the United States to maintain ample supplies of raw

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asbestos from every known source. Overcoming difficulties of geography and the hazards of war-torn sea routes, continuous shipments arrive from Australia, Canada, China, Cyprus and Bolivia; from India, Russia, Rhodesia and South Africa.

If you are working on war production materials in which asbestos is used, perhaps we can assist you to obtain better results. There is a different type of asbestos for every specific need. Your inquiry will receive our prompt attention.

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## MARKET CONDITIONS

#### GENERAL BUSINESS

The European War is rapidly drawing to its end and most businesses have their post-war plans ready and waiting. It is a matter of a few weeks at most until these plans can be put into execution.

Some businesses, of course, can turn their energies to peacetime work almost overnight, as soon as given the green light by the Government. Construction is one of these and since a large part of the Asbestos Industry is devoted to the production of building materials, this is likewise true of those asbestos divisions. The same products will be made as in wartime,—only their destination will be affected.

#### ASBESTOS- RAW MATERIAL

There is practically no change in the raw material market since last month. There continues to be a very good demand for shingle fibres with spinning grades a trifle easier. Should labor conditions improve a scarcity of shingle fibres could very well happen. Prices on Canadian asbestos for the second quarter of 1945 will be the same as for the first quarter which were no different from those prevailing thruout 1944.

#### ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

Asbestos Textiles. Demand for asbestos textiles continues strong and most manufacturers are accumulating backlogs of orders.

Practically all producers of textiles are severely feeling the manpower shortage, which has prevailed for a long time but has been particularly noticeable since last December. Several manufacturers have found it necessary to default on their allocation commitments during the early months of this year. The possible drafting of additional manpower between the ages of 18 to 29 offers another serious problem to the Industry.

While the demand for rovings and fillers from the cable producers has fallen off, this has not meant much in the stepping up of production of cloth, tape, etc.

Brake Linings. In this market sales are leveling out to approximately the same volume as 1944; they should continue on this scale for the balance of the year.

Substantial increases are expected in the first two postwar years, then a gradually diminishing market for the

next three years until the present level is reached.

Sales for February decreased not only from the same month last year, but also from the previous month. For the first two months of this year there was a slight decline from the corresponding period of 1944. Sales for domestic consumption were also lower than those for last February.

Export sales, while increasing over last February, were lower than those in January; however, for the first two months of this year the volume was higher than that

for the same period in 1944.

Paper and Millboard. In these markets steady demand is reported, with firm prices.

High Pressure Insulation. Orders for insulating of the high pressure type are steady and prospects for the next few months good. It is believed there will be sufficient demand for post-war requirements to keep the Industry busy for a long while after peace comes.

Low Pressure Insulation. Demand is about normal in this market, with prices firm.

Asbestos Cement Products. This market has changed little if any in the past few weeks. The demand remains

strong, especially for wallboard and shingles.

Manpower shortage is still severe and this appears to be the only factor, the a serious one, limiting production. With the construction outlook as it is (see page 4) there seems to be no question as to demand in future, postwar, days.

Asbestos-Cement Pipes are going to find a large cutlet as a substitute for metallic pipes in the pressure field, if the comments of the War Production Board on various building materials can be taken at face value. (See page 18).

The above opinions have been sent us by men closely in touch with the market. Such opinions are always welcome.

## NORRISTOWN "45" Cell-O-Tone

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NORRISTOWN MAGNESIA & ASBESTOS CO.
NORRISTOWN PENNSYLVANIA



#### BUILDING

A slight increase in the dollar volume of construction contracts awarded in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky Mountains during February as compared with the corresponding month of last year has been reported by F. W. Dodge Corporation. The total was \$146,957,000 last month as compared with \$137,246,000 in February, 1944.

Substantial increases in nonresidential building, especially structures used for manufacturing purposes, hospital and institutional building, and commercial structures, were reported dur-

ing the month.

Residential building construction continued at a very low ebb, contracts in February for such purpose amounting to only

\$19,300,000 in the states east of the Rockies.

The New England states, Ohio and Kentucky areas, southern Michigan, Minnesota and the Dakotas, and Texas showed marked increases as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

#### PRICES ON PREFABRICATED STRUCTURES

Moving to stabilize prices of prefabricated non-dwelling structures, the Office of Price Administration announced on March 24th a new price regulation that provides each of four classes of sellers with a specific formula for pricing these products commonly used on the farm.

The regulation became effective March 28th and applies to the structures sold either "set up" or "knocked down"; it requires that all the products be tagged with applicable retail

ceiling prices.

Non-dwelling structures covered by the new regulation are made principally of lumber products<sup>1</sup> Examples are poultry and

hog houses, barns, garages and livestock feeders.

Structures made mostly of metal, brick, cast stone or concrete are not covered by this regulation, nor are items such as silos, tanks and mechanical farm equipment, unless sold as an instantant of the control of the

integral part of a prefabricated structure.

Those interested should write the Office of War Information, Room 1501 Social Security Building, 4th St. and Independence Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C., for Release OPA-5425, or for Maximum Price Regulation 583—Prefabricated Non-dwelling Structures, effective March 28, 1945.

1Since Asbestos Cement products are used largely in structures such as described, many of our readers will be interested in this regulation.

# AREA OF BODIES FOR VALVES, TEES and ELLS

# 900LB. SERIES (V.T.&E.)

	METAL AREA	/"	1/2"	2"	21/2	3"	3/2*	4"	LENGTH OF BODY
1/2	./3	.3/	.49	.67	.85	1.02	1.20	1.36	674
34"	.17	.37	.56	.76	.95	1.14	1.34	1.53	7/4
1"	.24	.45	.66		1.08	1.29	1.50	1.71	8"
14:	.33	.57	. 80	1.03	1.26	1.49	1.72	1.95	84
1/2	.40	.66	.91	1.16	1.41	1.66	1.92	217	9/2
2"	.59	.90	1.21	1.51	1.82	2./2	2.43	2.84	11/2"
24	.83	1.19	1.54	1.89	2.24	2.59	2.95	3.30	
3	.93	1.25	1.57	1.88	2.20	2.51	2.83	3.15	12"
3/2"	1.16	1.52	1.87	2.22	2.57	2.92	3,28	3.63	13/4
4"	1.43	1.82	2.20	2.59	2.97	3.35	3.74	4.12	el a
5"	2.56	2.97	3.37	3.78	4.18	4.58	4.99	5.39	18"
6"	2.83	3.36	3.89	4.42	4.95	5.48	6.01	6.54	19%
8"	3.54	4.38	5.22	6.06	6.90	7.74	8.58	9.42	24"
10"	6.47	7.2/	7.95	8.68	9.42		10.89	11.63	27/2
12"	8.86	9.69	10.52	11.34	12.17	12.99	13.82	14.65	3/1/4
14"	10.33	11.22	12.10	12.98	13.86	14.74	15.83	16.71	334
16	13.13	14.11	15.08	16.06		200	18.98		10-
18	15.76	16.81	17.86	18.91	19.96	21.00	22.05	23.10	40"
20			2/.32						
24			28.85						

<sup>\*</sup> Denotes sq. ft. area at thickness shown from metal. Use metal area for first layer of blocks,

Eleventh in the series of Area Tables compiled by Elbert R. Sitton,

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### NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

#### BIRTHDAYS

P. O. Baker, Sales Representative, General Asbestos & Rubber Co., Providence, R. I., April 18.

Lorne Bain, President, Atlas Asbestos Company Ltd., Montreal,

P. Q., Canada, April 19. Alvan D. Simpson, President, Asbestos Erectors, Inc., Bound

Brook, N. J., April 19. Frank T. Hearst, Manager, Kelley Asbestos Products Co.,

Kansas City, Mo., April 20.

 H. H. Robertson, President, H. H. Robertson, Pittsburg, Pa., April 21.
 J. Carroll Johnston, President & Treasurer, Atlas Asbestos Com-

pany, North Wales, Pa., April 28. Clare S. Jamar, Vice President, Walker-Jamar Co., Duluth,

Minn., April 29.

Donald H. Spicer, General Manager and Director World Bestos Corporation, Paterson, N. J., April 30.

Merlin W. Simon, Secretary, Sprinkmann Sons Corp., Milwau-

kee, Wis., April 30. Richard H. Jaffer, President, York Insulation Co., Inc., Hillside,

N. J., May 1. George S. Fabel, President, Southern Asbestos Co., Charlotte, N. C., May 7.

L. L. Cohen, Chairman, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Cicero, Ill., May 7.

H. Whittaker, Director, Cape Asbestos Company Limited, London, E. C.1, England, May 14.
Eric W. Hammarstrom, Asst. to Vice President in charge of sales,

Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Lockland, Ohio, May 14.

 A. M. Ehret, Sr., Chairman, Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa., May 15.
 Sumner Simpson, President, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Bridge-

port, Conn., May 17.

To all these gentlemen congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of their birthdays.

#### FLINTKOTE ELECTS NEW VICE PRESIDENTS

At the annual meeting held in New York, on March 28th, the Board of Directors of the Flintkote Company elected as Vice Presidents, Clifton W. Gregg, who is also Treasurer, and George K. McKenzie, who is also Secretary.

I. J. Harvey, Jr., President, reported that the stockholders of the Company have approved the company's refinancing program. He also stated that acquisition of the Tile-Tex Company of Chicago Heights, Ill., manufacturers of asphalt tile wall and floor products, has been completed.

### BLUE ASBESTOS

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a. of d The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD
ROVINGS POWDER
PROCESSED FIBRES
Unexcelled for use in
ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

### AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

Asbestos mattress filler 85% Magnesia insulation

# The CAPE ASBESTOS CO. Limited Morley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.G.I. FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

United States Sales Agent:

ARNOLD W. KOEHLER

415 LEXINGTON AVE.

NEW YORK CITY

YARNS

CLOTHS

TELEPHONE-VANDERBILT 6-1477

#### MAJOR N. E. NEWMAN DIES SUDDENLY

The Asbestos Industry suffered a shock on March 14th, when word reached the various companies of the sudden death that morning of Major N. E. Newman, President of Asbestos Limited. Inc.

Major Newman was born in Cleveland, in 1883—62 years ago. He became connected with the Asbestos Mines Limited (afterward merged with other asbestos producing firms into Asbestos Corporation Limited) and with the Asbestos Industry shortly after World War I. In that war he served as Director of Supplies of the American Red Cross and was created Major

for his outstanding work in that position.

In January 1920, Major Newman decided to venture in business for himself, establishing Asbestos Limited, Inc. Primarily he owned the only asbestos fiberizing plant in the United States and specialized in preparing asbestos for every need. In connection with that work, and with his business as an importer of many varieties of asbestos from practically every asbestos producing country, he travelled extensively—to Cyprus, Italy, Australia, Russia. In the last named country he was made technical advisor to the Soviet Union.

Later the Major branched out in the manufacturing field, producing asbestos tile, asbestos siding and asbestos high temperature insulation at his factories in Millington, N. J. During the present war he perfected several asbestos products which are proving of great value in amphibious operations. He was a member of the Asbestos Advisory Council of the War Pro-

duction Board.

In addition to it being a business, asbestos was also a hobby with Major Newman, and in his office is one of the finest and

largest collections of asbestos specimens in the world.

Another hobby was his collection of original letters written by noted persons, which led him to remote corners of Italy and to obscure towns all over Europe. The collection contained Napoleon's love letters to Josephine, Dr. Samuel Johnson to the Widow Thrale, letters from Lorenzo de Medici, Queen Isabelle, Samuel Pepy's, Eugene Field, Darwin, Dickens, King James II, and many others.

Major Newman leaves a widow, Florence Stein Newman, a daughter, Joan, and a son, Pfc. Alan Newman of the Army Air

Forces.

THE ASBESTOS MINING INDUSTRY, 1943 is the title of an eight page mimeographed article recently published by the Dominion Statistician, Mining Metallurgical and Chemical Branch, at Ottawa, Canada. It gives statistics on production exports, sales of asbestos during 1943, comparing with previous years. Other data on consumption of asbestos in specified

in

Canadian industries, capital employed in the Asbestos Industry in Canada, wage earners, fuel and electricity used, power equipment, taxes, etc.

#### U. S. RUBBER PROMOTES W. E. CLARK

W. E. Clark, production assistant to H. Gordon Smith, General manager of the textile division, United States Rubber Company, has been promoted to assistant general manager of that

branch of the company.



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W. E. Clark

Mr. Clark started with the company at the Stark Mills, Hogansville, Ga., as a clerk on May 1, 1931. He was promoted to the textile division's general office staff during 1932 as co-ordinator of production. He held that position until 1935 when he was transferred to the Stark Mills, also of Hogansville, to take charge of the installation of labor standards and wage incentive planning.

During 1937 Mr. Clark was transferred to the general manager's office where he

Pach Bros. (N. Y.) Photo was in charge of installations of similar labor systems in the Winnsboro, S. C., and Shelbyville, Tenn. plants. He held this latter position until 1939 when he was again advanced this time to the position of production assistant to the general manager.

# ASBESTOS LIMITED, INC. Elects Officers

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of Asbestos Limited, Inc., on March 22nd, the following officers were elected:

George H. Rhinehart, President

Ralph A. Badgley, Vice President in Charge of Sales

E. Van Horn, Secretary and Treasurer

The above is in accordance with the instructions and desire

of the late N. E. Newman.

Asbestos Limited, Inc., will continue to function with its present personnel carrying out the same policy and principles as heretofore established since its inception.

MANHATTAN VICTORY GARDENS, the 400 garden project that won the highest award of the National Victory Garden Institute in both 1943 and 1944, are now underway for the 1945 season. The gardeners are said to be already at work, cleaning away old vegetable vasté and preparing for early planting. The land (10-½ acres) is leased by the Company and divided into plots approximately 20 x 40 feet. Fertilizer, water, tools with an attendant, and a parking lot are also provided by the Company, Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

#### J. W. JACOBSEN, MINING EXPERT, PASSES AWAY

John William Jacobsen, internationally known authority on asbestos fibre and retired sales manager of Asbestos Fibre Distributors, division of Johns-Manville, died on March 10th. He was sixty-nine years old; a resident of Bronxville, N. Y.

In a long and varied mining career, Mr. Jacobsen worked in many parts of the world, including Australia, Arabia, and

Canada.

Born in Australia, in 1875, he received his education and his first mining experience in that country, being for five years assistant to the manager, chief accountant and buyer, for the Great Fingall Consolidated Mines and the Great Boulder Perseverance Gold Mining Company in Western Australia.

Later he was for a year and a half manager of a British turquoise mine in Arabia, and for seven years had his own

mining business in Canada.

Mr. Jacobsen became associated with the asbestos business in 1921. For five years he was manager, director and part owner of an asbestos mine at Black Lake, Canada, and for three years was sales manager of an asbestos and mineral corporation. He then became sales manager of the asbestos fibre division of Keasbey & Mattison Company at Ambler. Pa.

From 1933 until his retirement in July, 1943, he was sales manager of Asbestos Fibre Distributors for Johns-Manville. In one of his last assignments he journeyed to London, late in 1942, in an advisory capacity to a U.S. Government mission to purchase South African asbestos fibre for use by American war

industry.

Mr. Jacobsen is survived by his widow, Theodora Horton Jacobsen; by two sons, Eric and John, and by a daughter, Marion.

#### J-M PLAN FOR VETERANS

Appointment of veteran advisors at all Johns-Manville mines, plants, and offices, to assure individual and personal attention to all returning war veterans in the administration of a comprehensive program for their re-employment is announced in an article in J-M News Pictorial, semi-monthly magazine distributed to employees.

Basically, the J-M plan is founded on the sincere hope that every J-M employee who left to enter military service will want to come back to Johns-Manville when he is discharged. Specifically, the J-M plan is designed to carry out the re-employment of returning veterans in a way which will assure fairness to them, to the company and to the present civilian employees.

Over 4.500 employees have entered military service. Total

employment in J-M is now about 31,000.

An important part of the plan provides for determining

# CAROLINA ASBESTOS COMPANY

CUSTOM MANUFACTURERS

OF

ASBESTOS TEXTILE PRODUCTS



### CAROLINA ASBESTOS TEXTILES

ARE COMPLETELY ENGINEERED FOR MODERN REQUIREMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SAFETY-CLOTHING, ELECTRICAL HEATER-CORDS, DRYERFELTS, PLASTICS AND MANY OTHER PRODUCTS REQUIRING THE USE OF ASBESTOS TEXTILES.



ASBESTOS YARN — CORD — CLOTH ASBESTOS ROVING — TUBING — WICKING ASBESTOS CARDED FIBRES — LISTING TAPES OIL BURNER WICKING

CAROLINA ASBESTOS COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES:

DAVIDSON, N. C.

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FACTORIES: DAVIDSON, N. C. MARSHVILLE, N. C. whether the veteran has acquired additional training, skill or experience qualifying him for a better job than he formerly held or whether he wishes to return to his old job. Jobs for disabled veterans will be picked from special lists of suitable jobs maintained at all the company's locations. If no suitable job is available the company will make every effort to create one, or, failing this, to place the veteran elsewhere in the company or with some other employer.

The veteran advisor at the Manville, N. J. plant is Miller F.

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Naylor; at Waukegan, Ill., Charles W. Hite.

#### ELBERT R. SITTON

#### Joins B & B Engineering & Supply Co.

Elbert R. Sitton has been appointed manager of the Industrial Insulation Division of the B & B Engineering & Supply Co., Inc., of Houston, Dallas and Corpus Christi, Texas, as of March 1st, according to announcement of W. M. Murfin, President of the company.

The firm has been extremely active in the insulation of large industrial plants thruout Southwestern United States and believes that under Mr. Sitton's management their Industrial Insulation Department will be able to render even better service to the trade in that section.

Our readers will recall that the series of area tables, now appearing monthly in "assestos" were compiled by Mr. Sitton.

THE PHILIP CAREY MFG. COMPANY in its annual report for the year December 1944 shows a net profit of \$709,716, compared with \$765,902 in 1943. Sales in 1944 totalled \$28,942,110; in 1943 they were \$28,956,035.

Current assets Dec. 31, 1944 were \$10,112,270; Current liabili-

ties \$2,210,181, or a ratio of 4.6 to 1.

The Company's honor roll shows 681 employees in the Armed Services as of March 16, 1945.

Profit and Loss Statement follows:

Sales, less freight, disc., allowances	1944 \$28,942,110 27,917,468	1943 \$25,956, <b>035</b> 27,373, <b>206</b>
Operating Profit	1,024,642	1,582,835
Other income, inc. disc., interest, div., rents, royalties, etc.	228,753	163,357
Other charges, inc. interest	1,253,395 167,212	1,746,192 108,590
Profit before estimated taxes Provision for taxes		1,637,6 <b>02</b> 871,700
Net Profit for the Year		\$ 765,902
	\$ 709,716	

Working capital increased \$675,770 during 1944.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC. Annual report for year ending December 31, 1944, has just been published and the following tabuations show the detailed figures of profit and loss statement for that year compared with 1943.

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Net SalesLess disc. and allowances	1944 \$62,580,740.45 1,888,037.17	1943 \$58,862,856.85 1,727,766.59
Income from sales	60,692,703.28 44,406,165.91	57,135,090.26 41,616,367.19
Gross profit	16,286,537.37 6,586,835.41	15,518,723.07 5,918,718.05
Profit from operations Other income—int., disc. div., etc.		9,600,005.02 322,255.14
Income before income taxes and contingencies		9,922,260.16 8,271,100.00
Net income transferred to surplus		1,651,160.16 9,558,617.47
Less dividends paid	11,552,569.02 1,334,677.08	11,209,777.63 1,334,673.97
Surplus December 31st	\$10,217,891.94	\$ 9,875,103.66

Dividends for the year amounted to \$2.12½ per share.

Current Assets in 1944 were \$18,756,322.17; current liabilities \$6,527,849.26.

The printed report contains general information concerning the company, such as list of officers and directors, letter to the stockholders by the President, Sumner Simpson, list of products made, balance sheet and other information of interest.

E. T. CONNELL is discontinuing the manufacture of pipe and boiler covering which he has carried on for the past 22 years, under the name of Connell Asbestos Mfg. Company.

Mr. Connell became connected with the asbestos insulation industry in 1908 when he was employed by the National Air Cell Covering Company, later the National Mfg. Co. which he served as Sales Manager until 1921. In 1922 he decided to go into business for himself, establishing himself at 161-165 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y., where he has been ever since.

Mr. Connell has a host of friends in the asbestos insulation industry. His home address is 117 Martense Street, Brooklyn, where he can be reached at any time.

#### ASBESTOS CEMENT CHEMIST

Experienced in manufacture of cement asbestos products, Research and development. Company has excellent post war future. Wonderful opportunity for the right man. Location—Metropolitan New York area. Send complete resume, including draft status, to Box No. 2F-N, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bidg., Phila., 39, Pa.

# CONSUMPTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS IN 1944

An interesting tabulation has recently been released by the War Production Board (No. 7430) covering 1944 consumption of various building materials:

Asphalt	1,339,900	short tons
Building Boards (excluding		
gypsum)	1,051,000,000	square feet
Cast Iron	375,600	short tons
Cement	95,805,000	barrels
Copper	29,116	short tons
Gypsum Board	2,067,000,000	square feet
Lead		short tons
Lumber	5,840,000,000	board feet
Roofing Materials	57,149,000	squares
Steel	2,003,000	short tons
Steel Plate	262,300	short tons
Zinc	10,097	short tons

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Detailed data on Consumption by quarters in 1944 and in the first quarter of 1945, and for other periods are given in "Facts for Industry" Series 50-5-1, available on request at the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.

#### RELAXATION OF ORDER M-79

An increase in the available supply of asbestos, due largely to reductions in military requirements, has permitted the relaxation of Order M-79 to allow consumers their choice in the use of Grades C and G 1, 2 or 3 asbestos; this according to War Production Board release No. 7542, issued March 20th.

Previously consumers were required to fill part of their needs with the lowest grade asbestos,—C and G 3.

Those interested should write the Office of War Information, Room 1501 Social Security Building, 4th St. and Independence Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C., for Conservation Order M-79, as Amended March 20, 1945.

#### POSITION WANTED

Consultant, a pioneer in the Asbestos Cement Products line, wants position where he can make use of his wide knowedge in the Wet as well as Dry Process, Also in the manufacture of Asbestos Cement Pipe. Reply to Box No. 4F-E, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

#### PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Copies of patents can be obtained by sending 10c (in coin) to The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., giving the patent number, date it was issued, named of patentee and name of invention.

Gasket Material. No. 2,368,118. Granted on January 30, 1945 to Harry B. Denman, Detroit, Mich., assignor to Detroit Gasket & Manufacturing Company, Detroit. Application January 6, 1943. Serial No. 471,497.

A sealing material comprising blown plasticized paraffin base oil asphalt about 10 to 20%, vulcanized corn oil about 15 to 50%, gilsonite about 10 to 25%, short asbestos fibres about 25 to 50%, and paraffin wax about 1 to 8%.

Joining Pipe Sections. No. 2,368,610. Granted on January 30, 1945 to Albert C. Fischer, Chicago, Ill. Application March 14, 1942. Serial No. 434,721.

The method of joining spigot end of a pipe section to the bell end of juxtaposed pipe section. Further description upon request.

Wall Construction, No. 2,368,620. Granted on February 6, 1945 to Carl S. Strom, Chicago, Ill., assignor to U. S. Gypsum Co. Application May 25, 1940. Serial No. 337,153. Description

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Building Construction, No. 2,368,770, Granted on February 6, 1945 to Axel G. Norden, Valley Stream, N. Y., assignor to Eben Knowlton, New York. Application July 15, 1942. Serial No. 450,955. A wall structure for a portable building. Further description upon request.

Molding and Curing Self-Setting Magnesia. No. 2,368,975. Granted on February 6, 1945, to August M. Dinkfeld, Berkeley, Calif., assignor to Johns-Manville Corp. Application June 30,

1942. Serial No. 449,164.

In curing pan cast shapes of self-setting magnesium carbonate slurry the step comprising heating the slurry charge within the pan while permitting escape of gas from and preventing displacement of solids at, any surface of the charge directly exposed to the surrounding atmosphere.

Wall Construction. No. 2,369,000. Granted on February 6, 1945 to John Page, Wilmette, Ill., assignor to U. S. Gypsum Co., Chicago. Application May 25, 1940. Serial No. 337,163. Descrip-

tion upon request.

#### HELP WANTED-MALE

Estimator-capable of taking off quantities, from blueprints, of Heating, Plumbing, Refrigeration and Power layouts. Our Industry will benefit from Postwar construction boom. Permanent position. Good future. Apply in writing giving all details. ROBERT A. KEASBEY CO., 141 West 19th St., New York, 11, N. Y.

## THIS and THAT

Steel housing has been the subject of studies in England for rebuilding bombed out citizens. Recently however British orders for 30,000 units have specified wood frames. An article in the March 15th issue of Iron Age (published at 56th & Chestnut St., Philadelphia) under the title "Steel Housing Gets Setback" discusses the subject rather thoroly.

Net sales billed by the General Electric Company in 1944 totalled \$1,353,000,000, in comparison to \$1,288,400,000 in 1943. Net income for 1944 was \$50,800,000.

X-Ray tests of materials are required in the manufacture of virtually all war implements. The inspection equipment uses voltages ranging from 4,000 to 2,000,000.

Thirty-two million man days were lost in 1943 because of traffic accidents—enough time to build 2,500 heavy bombers or five battleships. A majority of accidents could have been prevented by adequate street lighting, according to traffic safety officials.

A completely revised edition of the Foster D. Snell, Inc., brochure under the heading "The Consulting Chemist and Your Business" is recently off the press and copies are obtainable without charge from the above company at 305 Washington St., Brooklyn, 1, N. Y. The booklet deals with the various branches of service offered.

The first issue of Westinghouse "Newsfront", a new monthly publication by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, will appear in April. The fourpage report, printed in two colors and illustrated with drawings and photographs, will contain short articles describing the latest achievements by the Company in the fields of scientific research, engineering and production. Requests to be placed on the mailing list should be addressed to the Editor, Westinghouse "Newsfront", 306 Fourth Ave., Box 1017, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of April 10, 1945

Canadian—	Per Ton (20 (In U	00 lbs.) . S. Fu		
Group No. 1	(Crude No. 1)	\$650.00	to	\$750.00
Group No. 2	(Crude No. 2; Crude			
	Run-of-Mine and Sundry)	165.00	to	385.00
Group No. 3	(Spinning or Textile Fibre)	124.00	to	260.00
	(Shingle Fibre)	62.50	to	90.00
Group No. 5	(Paper Fibre)	44.00	to	53.00
	(Waste, Stucco or Plaster)		to	35.00
	(Refuse or Shorts)		to	30.00
Vermont-	1	Per Ton	(20	000 lbs.)
	f.	o.b. Hyd	le P	ark, Vt.
Shingle Stoc	k Fibres	\$62.50	to	\$65.50
Paper Stock	Fibres	44.00	to	54.00
Waste	***************************************			33.00
Shorts		14.50	to	28.50
Floats				19.50

Note: Crude Run-of-Mine (Canadian) refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and 2 Crude. Crude Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off grade material which du not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

### ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness).

	Par	March Low	1945 High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	431/8	47	44
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	20	21	21
Celotex (Com.)	np	15	1714	151/2
Celotex (Pfd.)		1914	2014	191/2
Certainteed (Com.)		7%	914	81/4
Certainteed (Pfd.)		145	152	148
Fintkote (Com.)	np	24 7/8	28%	26
Flintkote (Pfd.)		105	10736	105%
Johns-Manville (Com.)		104	111	1071/
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com)		35	3734	36
Ruberoid (Com.)		33	38	3434
Thermoid (Com.)			1134	9%
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10			55
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	77%	8614	80
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)			186	186
U. S. Rubber (Com.)		5314	59 %	5434
U. S. Rubber (Pfd.)		155	160%	

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Canada

(From Department of Mines, Province of Quebec)

1945	1944	
Tons (2000 lbs.)	Tons (2000 lbs.)	
January	31,405	31,837
February	37,473	32,510

#### PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Asbestos Mining Methods. (Reprint)—25c per copy, discount in quantities of 50 or more.

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